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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/695,601	10/28/2003	Arthur Day	038190270830	6328	
826	7590 03/01/2006		. EXAM	EXAMINER	
ALSTON &	<del></del>		BRYANT,	DAVID P	
	MERICA PLAZA RYON STREET, SUITE	4000	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	, NC 28280-4000		3726		

DATE MAILED: 03/01/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Office Astism Commence		10/695,601	DAY ET AL.	
Office Action Sumi	nary	Examiner	Art Unit	
		David P. Bryant	3726	
The MAILING DATE of this Period for Reply	communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address -	-
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PI WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROI - Extensions of time may be available under the after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date - If NO period for reply is specified above, the - Failure to reply within the set or extended pe	M THE MAILING DA te provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 of this communication. maximum statutory period w find for reply will, by statute, ree months after the mailing	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communica D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status				
_	ion(s) filed on 03 Fe	phruani 2006		
<ul><li>1)  Responsive to communicat</li><li>2a)  This action is FINAL.</li></ul>		action is non-final.		
<u> </u>	, <del>-</del>	action is non-final. ace except for formal matters, pro	ecocution as to the morite	, io
•		x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45		15
	ne practice under L	x parte Quayre, 1955 C.D. 11, 45	JS O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims				
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-14</u> is/are pendin	g in the application.			
4a) Of the above claim(s) 15		n from consideration.		
5) Claim(s) is/are allow	ed.			
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-14</u> is/are rejecte	d.			
7) Claim(s) is/are object				*
8) Claim(s) are subject	to restriction and/or	election requirement.	•	
Application Papers		<b>}</b>	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	
	is/are: a)☐ acce t any objection to the including the correct	epted or b) objected to by the formula of the following of the held in abeyance. See the formula of the drawing	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.12	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
12) Acknowledgment is made of a) All b) Some * c) N  1. Certified copies of the 2. Certified copies of the 3. Copies of the certified application from the I	one of: e priority documents e priority documents d copies of the prior nternational Bureau	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive	on No ed in this National Stage	· .
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		4) Interview Summary		
<ol> <li>Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing</li> <li>Information Disclosure Statement(s) (P7 Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>102803 &amp; 03140</u></li> </ol>	O-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate atent Application (PTO-152)	

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### **DETAILED ACTION**

#### Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election with traverse of Group I (claims 1-14) in the reply filed on February 3, 2006, is acknowledged. Because applicant did not distinctly and specifically point out the supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election has been treated as an election without traverse (MPEP § 818.03(a)).

Claims 15-17 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim.

### **Double Patenting**

The following nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

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Claims 1, 4, 9, 11, and 14 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,357,101 in view of Rance (U.S. Patent No. 2,861,484) or DeLeeuw (U.S. Patent No. 710,257).

Claims 1 and 11: Claim 1 of '101 includes all limitations recited, with the exceptions of (1) a multiple-layer structure in which the hole is drilled, and (2) the electromagnet defining the location of the hole to be drilled.

Although not explicitly recited in claim 1 of '101, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the claimed method of '101 could be used to drill a hole into either a single layer structure or a multiple layer structure, and to perform either method would have been an obvious matter of choice depending merely on the particular workpiece to be drilled. Further, in the case of a multiple layer structure, the examiner takes Official Notice that the layers thereof are conventionally provided with an adhesive sealant therebetween to provide a supplemental fastening means while at the same time ensuring a sealed interface therebetween. It would have been obvious to perform this sealing step to provide these advantages.

Both Rance and DeLeeuw teach electromagnetic drill clamps. In Rance, see Figure 2 and column 3, lines 7-13 and 22-25. In DeLeeuw, see the Figure and page 1, lines 54-92. In both references, an opening is defined through the electromagnet that serves as the drill guide.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided an opening in the electromagnet recited in claim 1 of '101 such that the electromagnet can simultaneously serve as both a clamping means and a drill guide.

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<u>Claim 4:</u> The magnetic clamping block recited in claim 1 of '101 is not claimed as having an opening therein aligned with the opening of the electromagnet. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided such an opening in the clamping block such that the drill tip can enter therein to prevent damage to the clamping block.

<u>Claim 9:</u> The limitations herein are recited in the sending, detecting, and aligning steps found in claim 1 of '101.

<u>Claim 14:</u> Although not explicitly recited in claim 1 of '101, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to normalize the opening defined by the electromagnet to the portion of the structure to be drilled to ensure that the drilled hole is formed normal to the surface thereof.

Claims 2 and 3 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,357,101 in view of Rance (U.S. Patent No. 2,861,484) or DeLeeuw (U.S. Patent No. 710,257), as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Japanese reference 6-270005 (JP).

JP teaches the use of a template 34 on a workpiece to align a drill guide 33 with desired hole locations. See Figures 1 and 7.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used a template, as taught by JP, in combination with the electromagnetic drill guide of '101/Rance or '101/DeLeeuw, to facilitate positioning of the electromagnetic drill guide at the desired hole locations to be drilled.

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Claims 5-8, 10, 12, and 13 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,357,101 in view of Rance (U.S. Patent No. 2,861,484) or DeLeeuw (U.S. Patent No. 710,257), as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Givler (U.S. Patent No. 5,685,058).

The combination of claim 1 of '101 with either Rance or DeLeeuw fails to teach drilling a hole having a countersunk portion, or the claimed steps of flowing air through the electromagnet and/or a secondary tube to feed a fastener into the drilled hole or to remove debris from the hole as it is being drilled.

Givler teaches all of these missing features in a combined drilling/fastening apparatus for multiple layer structures. Figure 25 depicts the countersunk hole drilled by drill 176. Figure 26 depicts a laminar flow of air through the opening in the drill guide 362 that feeds a headed rivet into position after the hole is drilled. Figure 28 depicts an air nozzle 378 for blowing air through drill guide 362 to clear debris from the structure as the hole is being drilled.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have drilled a countersunk hole, as taught by Givler, using the method of '101 (as modified by either Rance or DeLeeuw) to form a hole with a seating surface complementary to the head of a rivet to be secured therein.

Further, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided air flow through the opening in the electromagnetic drill guide of either '101/Rance or '101/DeLeeuw, as taught by Givler, to feed a fastener into the drilled hole or to remove debris from the hole as it is being drilled.

## **Contact Information**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David P. Bryant whose telephone number is 571-272-4526. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday (6:30-5:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, George Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-4491. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

David P. Bryant Primary Examiner

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